

The coming Business Thoroughfare of the city. Why? Because, running diagonally as it does, across the south end of the city, it is fed by every street running east and west from Nineteenth south to Thirtieth. Another point in its favor: It enters Main street at Nineteenth street (the terminus of Main). Also, because it is 100 feet wide from Main to the city limits, and the work of grading and paving its entire length is already commenced.

Goodrich Addition. 100 feet on Broadway, south of Boulevard. 40-foot switch alley. \$250 per foot. \$50

Look at this record of 4 weeks' sales:

Week ending April 16, 41 lots, \$44,460.

Week ending April 23, 36 lots, \$38,350.

This week, 4 days, - 21 lots, \$18,500.

The totals are - - 131 lots \$139 139

1311015, \$129,120

We have about one-fifth of this addition

at old prices, which we are closing out very

c. Don't delay till they are all gone.

4 and 5, Sheidley Building.

The map shows a section of Kansas City, Missouri, with a grid of streets. The streets shown are Grand Avenue, Hyde Park, Kewood, Hampden Place, Campbell St., Westport, and Independence Road. A large area is labeled 'TREST AVE. HEIGHTS' and is bounded by a line of trees. The map includes lot numbers and names of owners. A legend at the bottom right explains the symbols used for the plat.

The map shows a grid of lots. The top row of lots is labeled 1 through 50. The bottom row of lots is labeled 51 through 100. The map is divided into three main sections: KENWOOD (lots 1-17), WESTPORT (lots 18-33), and INDEPENDENCE (lots 34-50). The map shows the layout of the lots, including their dimensions and the names of the owners. The map is titled 'WESTPORT ADDITION' and is dated 'JANUARY 1, 1987'.

ON SOUTH TROOST AVENUE, 80 FEET WIDE.

On West Sixteenth Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, South Side, is a fine, elegant residence streets and one of the finest drives out of the city. Surrounded by the handsome residences of Messrs. J. J. Squier, President of the Citizens National Bank; George W. Sedgwick, capitalist; S. J. Hingston, of

22 ft. E. of block 2, Kenwood and Boston's addition; Nancy's bridge, lot 3, 10 ft. W. of Thomas addition, 105 ft. S. of J. Jos. J. Norman, east 7 1/2 ft. of lot 3, and all of lots 10 and 11, in block 4, King and Boston's addition; M. J. Norman, east 7 1/2 ft. of lot 9, and all of lots 10 and 11, in block 4, King and Boston's addition; Henry Peters, lot 66, Prospect Place; Flaxey Hill, 1-9 in trust of W. 4 ft. of lots 26 and 27, 28, 29, 49, Prospect Place; Henry E. Hill, 1-9 in trust of W. 4 ft. of lots 26 and 27, 28, 29, 49, Prospect Place; Henry E. Hill, 1-9 in trust of W. 4 ft. of lots 26 and 27, 28, 29, 49, Prospect Place. Troost Cable Line will pass this addition. Only 200

rods south of Springfield avenue. The lots in Troost Avenue Heights lie well, and many are covered with fruit trees. Prices below all around—

and for the next ten days ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS. On the unsold lots, therefore, we shall give all a chance to come in on the ground floor, with

lots, therefore, we shall give an entrance to them on the ground not, with a convenient exit at the back door, if purchasers put their names to contracts this week.

The handsomest man in our office—not in Kansas City—will drive you Jackson, State of Missouri, with said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payments of said Evander Sterling's fifteen (15) certain promissory notes therein described, bearing interest payable semi-annually; and whereas, it was said is provided in said deed of trust that if default be made in the payment of said notes, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon when due, the whole amount of said notes should become due and payable, and said trustee was authorized in the deed to execute the

powers in said deed of trust contained; and whereas said deed in the payment of four of said notes, and the installment of interest on the remainder of said notes, by reason whereof all of said notes have become due and payable.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that at the request of the last holder and owner of said notes, and by virtue of the power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, do hereby sell and convey unto the

E. L. PHELPS & CO.,

General Agents,
TEL. 9006 121 W. SIXTH STREET

the cost of executing this trust.
GARDINER LATHROP, Trustee.
Kansas City, Mo., April 29, 1887.

DISH WASHING.

The Art, Science and Mystery of an Unjustly Despised Occupation, From the New York Sun.

"Anybody can wash dishes," a veteran hotel-keeper said, "but to wash dishes thoroughly and quickly and carefully requires some quality that is not always found in domestics. No cautious housekeeper will intrust her valuable china to the care of any but a well tried, capable servant. The young housekeeper generally finds this out after the prettiest set she received as a wedding present is broken piece by piece."

"The general requirements of a good dishwasher are care in handling the ware, care in using hot and clean water, care in scouring the parts that need it, care in drying, and care in putting away the dishes. You see there is care required at every step of the process. A careless dishwasher can do more damage to a set of dishes than can be paid for with a month's wages."

"Perfect drying of dishes after washing is an important matter. A dishwasher washes using tepid water, and attempting to dry dishes before they are thoroughly drained, will not only require many more towels, but will fail to get that polish and finish that make cleanly-washed dishes a thing of beauty. The dishwasher, therefore, washes with hot water, so that the dishes, after the dishes are rinsed and drained a few moments, they will receive very little drying."

"An ignorant dishwasher, if not watched, will dump a lot of dishes promiscuously into a sink and run the risk of breaking half of them. The proper way is, first, to scrape off all the food from the dishes; then, to wash them with hot water, and attempt to dry them before they are thoroughly drained, will not only require many more towels, but will fail to get that polish and finish that make cleanly-washed dishes a thing of beauty. The dishwasher, therefore, washes with hot water, so that the dishes, after the dishes are rinsed and drained a few moments, they will receive very little drying."

"Beware of clanging crockery together. It is very brittle, and it cracks and chips easily. How would a statue of Apollo look if he were to be clanged with a hammer? The same principle applies to dishes. Take a number of goblets, for instance. A chip out of the rim will make a man miserable, to say nothing of the tender mouth of a lady."

"The plates, pudding dishes, etc., in which food has been baked, need careful soaking. How they can be properly washed. Sometimes a little salt is necessary to be put in the water in order to remove stains."

"For the washing of pots and kettles there is a very handy article known as the wire wash cloth. It is composed of wire rings interlaced, and is much used among the Germans. It is a very useful tool for scouring, but care must be exercised with its use, for the wire may scour off the tin and leave the iron substance exposed to rust."

"A dish washing machine was exhibited at the Centennial, and similar machines are in use in some parts of the west. But I know of but one in use in New York City. That one is in a large restaurant kept by M. F. Lyons in the Bowery, where several barrels of dishes are washed every day. The general use of the machine is a succession of vats filled with hot water, through which a rough brush is constantly running. In the first trough are placed several revolving brushes. The dishes are first held up to the brushes and then are revolved by hand. Then they are dropped, and the belt carries them along from one trough to another, until they come out by a side door, and are then washed in the revolving brush. Two hands keep the machine going, and dishes may be washed as fast as one hand can hold them up to the revolving brush. The dishes come out at one end of the belt about as fast as one can take them off, and pile them up. If there is no one present to take them off when finished they are dropped carefully into a trough below. When the attendants are careful they do their work well with this machine. When they are careless the work is badly done, but no worse than it would be with careless hand work. One of the chief advantages is that the washing does not take much time, and the dishes are as good as new. The use of the machine enables the proprietor to get along with fewer dishes and economizes space. It is not practicable, however, to use the machine for glass-ware or delicate china. With strong stone crockery it works well. The Bowery machine has been in use about two years."

"An ordinary dish-washer gets about \$10 a month, but one who can be trusted to wash china, glassware and fine cutlery is cheap at double those wages and difficult to find."

A FAITH CURE HOSPITAL.

It is Conducted Entirely on the Faith Plan. With More or Less Success. From the Grand Rapids Telegraph-Herald.

In the center of the door panel of a rather attractive appearing house on Baxter street is the word, "Bendish." This is the faith cure establishment which has been frequently mentioned in the papers of late. A reporter for the *Telegraph-Herald* visited this institution yesterday. He was given a cheerful welcome, and ushered into a sitting room at the end of the hallway. He was received by a lady who claims to have been partially cured of a deformity of twenty years, standing through faith in Christ. In a few minutes the house-keeper made her appearance. She was neatly attired, and her face was ornamented with a beautiful pair of black eyes.

"How many patients have you here?"

"Oh, we don't count them; patients, they are guests. The home is open to everybody, though they must make application before they are received. We do not charge anything. We trust in Jesus for maintenance. The rich and the poor alike are respected, and hope soon to be able to increase the capacity. We now have six rooms for the reception of guests. The front parlor there where you see the organ is used for a chapel. We hope the Lord will build us another chapel adjoining the building here."

"How many guests have you now?"

"Two. Both have faith and are improving." The lady of the house here, Mrs. J. W. Griffith, a young lady who lives in the house adjoining, but who spends most of her time at the home. Her trouble can be best understood from her own description:

"For twenty years I have been tormented, and could not move about without crutches, my limbs were twisted and distorted, and for twenty years I had not been able to stand. I was with the aid of crutches nearly on my knees. My affliction was caused from diphtheria. My shoulders were also crooked and ill shaped. About two years ago I heard of Mrs. Griffith, and she promised to help me, and consoling me to have faith. A year ago last September Mrs. Griffith held a special prayer for me. I was not present. At the hour the prayer took place, I arose, threw away my crutches, and have been able to move about ever since. My back was so rigid, in deformity, though it was a cable rope bound around it. Through constant faith in Christ it has assumed normal shape."

"Have you any deaths here?"

The housekeeper replied that they had one. A Mr. Prout, an undertaker, who was suffering with cancer of the stomach. "He was resigned to the when he came here, and did not expect to die here."

"What has been your success with accidents?"

"We have treated, or rather Jesus Christ, who is one physician, has healed one case, that of the Smith boy, who had been in the hospital about two weeks ago. He came here suffering terribly with pain, but through prayer and faith in Christ the pain left him, and he was able to move about. He was able to raise his arm, and it was swelling to see the smile of gratitude visible on that innocent child's face. He has been improving nicely since then and does not suffer any pain. No, the arm is not back in place yet."

"In case a person came here mangled or with a broken leg or arm would you allow a physician to come here?"

"No, the only physician we recognize is Our Lord Jesus Christ. If they have faith, He will cure them. Prayer will cure them."

Anthony Comstock's Inconsistency.

From the Utica Observer.

Anthony Comstock has a weakness peculiar to some quarrelsome small boys—of avoiding those of their kind and pitching on weaklings. For years there has hung in the bar room of one of the principal hotels in New York city a striking portrait of the somewhat mad portrait artist. It has been viewed by thousands and tens of thousands of people. Mr. Comstock made no movement to turn the painting to the wall. But last week a weekly in the New York city arena of sports, printed a full page illustration of the famous bar room, and a reproduction of Comstock's even more famous portrait of the artist. Mr. Comstock saw it, and forthwith descended upon the publisher. With a purchased copy in his hand as evidence, he demanded that the circulation of the issue be stopped at once. The publisher declined to heed the demand, and in response to Mr. Comstock's threat to consult the district attorney, voluntarily accompanied the censor to the latter's office. Finding nobody at home, the publisher consented to having the offending page torn out of the copies of the papers remaining in his office. That appeared the agent for the suppression of vice, and as all but a few copies of the issue had been published the publisher was not much distressed. Still he remained of the opinion, and told Mr. Comstock so, that the work of suppression should have begun at the root of the evil. Mr. Comstock has done a vast deal of good in breaking up the trade in obscene literature and pictures. His motives are generally right, but his proceedings are not always excusable.

GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW!

MAMMOTH BANKRUPT STOCK

Boots, Shoes and Slippers!

—AT THE—

ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE!

100 cases arrived Thursday and Friday from the failure of Geo. W. Sapp, Dayton, O. Goods not three weeks from factory before creditors took possession and sold to the highest bidder. 20,000 workmen in Kansas City to-day all need shoes, all work hard, all Read! Read!!

Read what prices we can offer on this Mammoth Bankrupt Stock of Shoes. Bankrupt Prices on Fine Goods, Bankrupt Prices on Medium and Cheap Goods. Dollars and dollars saved to the pockets of the purchaser.

2000 PAIRS MEN'S MOCCASIN BOOTS 37c

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Men's Boots, 35c. Men's Boots, 35c. Men's Boots, 35c.

20 Gross (2,880 bottles) Bixby Best Royal Polish, the best Shoe Polish in the World to-day,

7 Cents.

100 Pairs Boys' fine Sewed Shoes (Wallace Elliott's goods, New York), cost originally \$2 in the factory,

95 Cents.

All goods at this Bankrupt Sale from 7c upward. Baby Shoes, Women's Shoes, Children's Shoes, Men's Shoes.

Attend the Opening To-morrow. Come Everyone.

Rochester Shoe House,

521 MAIN STREET. 521

(Nearly Opposite Redheffer's Hardware Store.)

GRANT AND LEE.

Grant Looking Over a Continent, Lee Only Over a State.

General Sherman in North American Review.

In 1861, General Lee was a case of cavalry on leave of absence at his home at Arlington, and U. S. Grant was a humble citizen of Galena, Ill., toiling to support his family. He at first gave little heed to the political murmurings creeping over the land by reason of the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the talk of secession in the South; but when the telegraph announced that the United States flag had been fired on in Charleston harbor, he roused up, presided at a public meeting of his fellow citizens, instructed them how to organize themselves into a company of soldiers, and went along with them to Springfield. In the time he was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers, conducted it to Missouri, and in December 1861, reached Cairo, Ill. He was there on leave of absence at his home at Arlington, and U. S. Grant was a humble citizen of Galena, Ill., toiling to support his family. 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